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Iron County Register.

BY ELI D. AKE. OUR GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND TRUTH. TERMS—\$1.50 a Year, in Advance.
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children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
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Mountain Streets, Ironton. Pastor, Resi-
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at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School
9:30 A. M. Church Choir, 10:30 A. M. and
at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Tuesday and
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morning and evening. Prayer meeting every
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Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting
every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.
LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob.
Rev. OTTO PRINZ, Pastor.
A. M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd
and Washington streets, Ironton. A. AN-
ATHY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Monday at 7:30 P. M. at
Madison and Second streets. AUGUST RIEKE, N.
G. J. T. BALDWIN, Secretary.
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O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thurs-
day evenings of every month in Odd-Fel-
lows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
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retary.
STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133,
A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner
Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or
preceding full moon. E. D. AKE, W. M.
T. AKE, Secretary.
MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A. C.,
meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and
third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W.
R. LUDWIG, M. E. H. P. J. T. AKE, Sec-
retary.
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KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in
Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate
Wednesday evenings. J. S. JORDAN,
D. A. P. VANCE, Reporter.
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F. & A. M. colored, meets on the second
Saturday of each month.
IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R.,
meets the 2d and 4th Thursday
Evenings of each month.
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C. R. PECK, Adj't.
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PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 253, A. O.
U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday
evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union
Church.
PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 158, I. O. O.
F., meets every Tuesday evening at their
hall. CHAS. MASCHMEYER, Secretary.
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ASSOCIATION, WM. SEARLE, President.
THEO. TONNELLE, Secretary.
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MAN, meets on the second and fourth Sat-
urdays of each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.
VAL EFFINGER, Secretary.
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IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430,
A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or
after the full moon. G. W. WOOD, W. M.
J. B. GREEN, Secretary.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 290, I.
O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week.
PAT. CAUGHLIN, N. G.
J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.
IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293,
A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third
Friday of each month.
BELLEVIEW.
MOSAIC LODGE, No. 551, A. F. & A.
M., meets on Saturday night on or after the
full moon. A. J. HARRALL, W. M.
PHOEBE LODGE, No. 330, I. O. O. F.,
meets every Saturday in Masonic Hall.
FARMERS ALLIANCE MEETINGS.
Annapolis Alliance, No. 154, meets Thurs-
day, April 28th, 1888, and, after that, every
second Saturday, at 7:30 P. M.
J. M. BROWN, Sec'y, Annapolis, Mo.
Arcadia Valley Alliance, No. 104, meets on
Saturday evenings before the 1st and 3d Sun-
days of every month, at 7:30 P. M.
JOHN LOTZ, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
EAGLE ALLIANCE, No. 122, meets on the
1st and 3d Saturdays of each month. All
neighbors are invited.
FRANCIS ALLIANCE meets at Hogan on
the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8
o'clock P. M. B. S. GREGORY, Sec'y.
MARBLE CREEK ALLIANCE, No. 102, meets
every month on Saturday evenings before
the second Sunday at Logansville, and Sat-
urday evening before the fourth Sunday at the
Red Schoolhouse on Marble Creek.
W. T. SUTTON, Sec'y, Ironton, Mo.
ELM GROVE, No. 119, meets
every other Saturday evening, at the Elm
Grove schoolhouse, Bellevue, at 7 o'clock P.
M. J. W. LASHLEY, President.
W. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.
CEDAR GROVE ALLIANCE, No. 120, meets
at the Cedar Grove schoolhouse in Bellevue,
the second and fourth Saturday at 1 o'clock
P. M. WM. RUDOCK, President.
J. G. HARTMAN, Secretary.
GARNTYVILLE ALLIANCE, No. 593, meets
at Workmen's Hall, Grantville, on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays of each month at 7:30 P.
M. CHAS. ORRICK, Sec'y.
Carver Alliance, No. 591, meets on the 2d
and 4th Saturdays in each month at 7 o'clock
P. M. at the Bollinger Schoolhouse.
J. C. HUFF, Sec'y.

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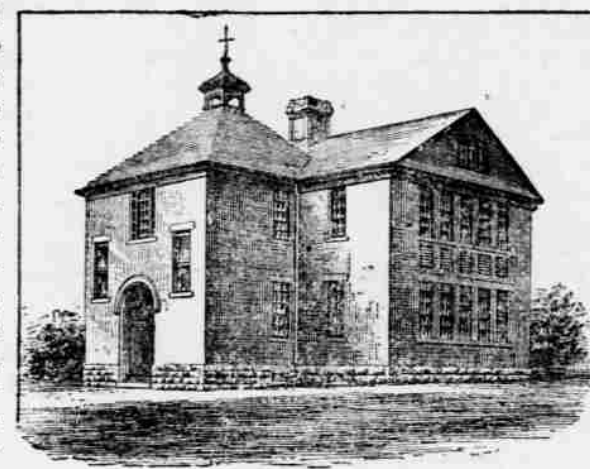
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Our Schoolhouses.

THE surroundings of the child
moulding the man that may
be apparent at first glance. The
room in which he spends so large
a portion of his time becomes a
matter of consequence in his ed-
ucation, especially if the appoint-
ments of his home be comfort-
place and meager. The child,
whose home is a cabin, cannot
but have his ideas of comfort,
convenience and cleanliness en-
larged by passing his school life
in a well-proportioned, well-ven-
tilated, well-lighted, well-kept
and properly decorated school
room. Many have the idea that ed-
ucation consists in committing to mem-
ory certain rules of syntax, being able
to properly locate certain places on the
map, ability to read, spell and write,
etc., without ever considering that
what Carlyle would call "the environ-
ment" of the child, the sights and
sounds he is in daily contact with, are
quite as potent in shaping his mind as
anything he may learn from books.
You cannot place children amidst taste-
ful surroundings for any length of time
without creating a demand for them.
The little one who lives in a hovel will
recur with delight to his pleasant school
room after his school days have passed;
and in his dreams of a home of his own
traces of his school room will mingle
and become interwoven with them un-
consciously, as the room itself became
a part of his life.



THE NEW SCHOOLHOUSE AT POTOSI.

These thoughts occurred to me dur-
ing the autumn while visiting the
schoolhouse at Potosi, which was erected
by our Valley architect, Mr. Louis
Miller. The people of Potosi are not a
little inclined to be vain—"stuck up"
as it were—over their six thousand
dollar school building, and I must con-
fess that their vanity is not without
occasion. For, in the course of a pretty
long experience, I have not seen a finer
building of its class and capacity any-
where. The school rooms, four in num-
ber, are large, well-ventilated, well-
lighted, and most tastefully furnished
and arranged. The ceilings are high.
The windows are so placed as to equalize
the light, so that one pupil will not be
in a glare of light, and another be in
the shadow. Each pupil is comfort-
ably seated, with ample desk room.
Both teachers and pupils have been
provided with every convenience that
forethought could suggest. Hall, cor-
ridors, cloak rooms and principal's of-
fice are all that could be desired. The
elegant building that Potosi houses her
children in will, in coming years, raise
many a ceiling, enlarge many a win-
dow, whiten many a wall in the homes
of the generation that now has its foot
upon the threshold. We feel that in
some slight degree we have a commu-
nity of interest with Potosi in her fine
schoolhouse, for is it not the handi-
work and brain work of a craftsman
from our own beloved Arcadia Valley?
Potosi could not have spent her six
thousand dollars to better advantage.
And let our country districts take a
lesson and pay more attention to the
comfort of their schoolhouses. A touch
of beauty will do no harm and may
have a refining influence, if found only
in a schoolhouse.

BURWELL FOX.

The Old Man's Objection.
They sat together side by side
Alone in the quiet mission.
"Dear John, please tell," she softly cried,
"What was my pa's decision?"
"Alas!" said he, "I greatly fear
[His voice was a low quiver]
My suit is not regarded, dear,
[He heaved a sigh] with favor.
"Your pa said he can't see at all
[He sadly smoothed her tresses]
How I, with such an income small,
Can even buy your dresses?"
"I think," she answered (and her eye
To his in trust was carried),
"I might lay in a good supply
Before [she blushed] we're married."

Nothing but Free Coinage Will Satisfy
Farmers.

The longer the time that elapses since
the passage of the silver bill, enacted
by the present congress, the less satis-
faction does it give to anyone, even the
advocates of it.

It cannot even boast of the one single
benefit to be derived from keeping up
the price of silver. Although silver,
under speculative pressure, was forced
up to \$1.25 an ounce in view of the ex-
pected passage of the bill, yet, just as
soon as the members of Congress who
had loaded up, sold out, it began to de-
cline, and ran down to a dollar. It has
recovered some now; but the gain of
a few cents is doubtless the result of
speculative influence, and it is liable
to take another tumble any moment.

In fact, viewed from any standpoint
whatever, except that of the Wall street
capitalists, in whose interest the bill
was framed, the law is a delusion and
a snare. Summed up as to its possi-
bilities and capabilities the following
may be said of the Window bill as
amended and enacted:

The law makes the new treasury notes
issued to purchase silver bullion redeem-
able in gold at the option of the secretary. Should
the secretary decide to redeem in gold, then
what are the treasury notes but gold notes,
and why not use the gold notes in paying
expenses instead of buying silver. If the
notes are to be redeemed in gold, then
of course no silver will be required for redem-
ption purposes and none can be coined.
Should Secretary Windom and succeeding
Secretaries decide not to redeem in gold
but to coin silver for that purpose, then
the silver bars could be sold to be held for
redemption purposes, otherwise they cannot
be sold to be held for any purpose whatever.

Why the necessity of this complication
and roundabout method of doing
a simple thing, except to play into the
hands of Wall street?

The two things desired by the people
are a reasonable increase of the cir-
culation, and the restoration of the
value of silver. These two things will
be fully accomplished by a free coinage
of silver. Under such a law a dollar's
worth of silver would be worth a dollar,
and it would stay at that price. There
would be no reason for no reason
to change, for the silver could be con-
verted into a dollar at the desire of the
owner, by presenting it at a govern-
ment mint. It does not matter if for-
eign countries should "dump" their
silver on our shores. Let them dump.
The mere fact that the silver would be
worth a dollar for a dollar's worth in
the United States would give it the
same value in any other country, less
the cost of getting it here, and that
would stop its being shipped to us.

We will cheerfully risk all the ills to
come from any such proceeding.

The farmers of America, without
geographical limit, are demanding free
coinage; they have just given a host of
Congressmen a taste of the medicine
they will serve to those who thwart
their will, and they will repeat it if
necessary. If the next Congress
knows what is best for its members, it
will enact a law for the full and free
coinage of silver. Nothing short of it
will meet the approval of the people;
and they evidently know it, too. Al-
ready five bills for free coinage have
been offered.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

TALL FIGURES.

The Statistics of Pension Claims Grow-
ing More Interesting.

From the Philadelphia Times.
When the new disability pension
bill was passed by the last Congress, it
was confidently asserted that there
could not be over 300,000 claims of all
kinds under it. Like all pension bills,
the facts double on the estimate.

On the 20th of this month there were
531,399 claims filed under the new pen-
sion bill, and during the week prece-
ding the date named the number of ap-
plications received was 9,173. With
claims increasing each week, all calcu-
lation is at fault as to the number of
pensions that will be claimed under
the present laws.

We have now about 500,000 pension-
ers on the pay-roll, and the number of
pending claims one week ago was 1,152,
041, with the claims largely increasing
each week.

The last week reported, ending on
the 20th inst., recorded 9,173 new pen-
sion claims received, and 5,578 disposed
of, of which 4,366 were allowed and
1,212 rejected.

If the 1,152,041 pending claims and
the other hundreds of thousands crowd-
ing in at the rate of nearly 10,000 a week
shall be disposed of by allowing yearly
50 per cent. of them, as the record of
the last week reported shows, our pen-
sion list must soon reach the appalling
number of 1,500,000, and it will require
much more than \$200,000,000 annually
to pay them.

The people are just beginning to
wrestle with the pension problem, and
when they get down to a horizontal
view of an annual Treasury deficit of
more than \$100,000,000 to pay pen-
sions, more than one-half of which are
unmerited, there must be a fearful
tearing up of the whole profligate and
shameful pension system.

The friendly exchanges that have
recently taken place between Brazil
and the United States give pleasing
evidence of the harmonious relations of
the Governments of the two countries.
The Brazilian squadron, which was
recently welcomed to this port in a dis-
tinguished way, had hardly left our
shores when we got news of the fine
reception given to our South Atlantic
squadron by the official authorities at
Rio de Janeiro. As the Brazilian offi-
cers were honored here, so were our
own officers honored there; the former
enjoyed an entertainment at the White
House in Washington, and the latter
were grandly entertained at the Presi-
dent's palace in Rio. These were
surely pleasant exchanges between the
chief republic of North America and
the chief republic of South America.
Long life to both of them!—N. Y. Sun.

Financial Policy.

Ed. Register.
Oppressive taxation has caused more
trouble individually and collectively
than anything else in the domain of
government. The great question of
"tariff, or indirect taxation," which has
awakened the people from their sleep
is only a part of that question. Con-
gress is on the eve of legislation to "re-
lieve the great financial pressure."
What will it do? Just what is
being done, only on a big scale. Give
\$200,000,000 to so-called "banks."
"What!" you say "not give it?" Yes,
just that and nothing more. "No, it
proposes to sell bonds to that amount
at the low rate of two per cent." I
deny it; you can't change facts by mul-
tiplying words. In the first place, un-
der the old act (outrage), for every \$100
sold in bonds \$90 is issued in National
Bank currency. The bonds are depos-
ited with the government for the owner,
the coupons cut and sent regularly
to him. So that he has not only the
\$100 in bonds but \$90 in currency. The
new proposition is to give not 90-100ths
but dollar for dollar. Of course I left
out the disguise of selling bonds and
making them a basis for organizing
National banks.

I repeat, "words don't change facts."
I will not go into the history of this
great financial policy, inaugurated in
'62 by money sharks when the govern-
ment was in the throes of civil war.
Nor is it necessary to inform intelligent
people how this has been kept up with
variations by the monied power of
Congress. We all know that the credit
of the government gives value to its
certificates of every kind. What need
has the government for the medium of
banks or bonds either? Its certificates
per se are of equal value with its cer-
tificates per banks. Why give individ-
uals this dangerous power of contract-
ing or expanding the amount of circula-
tion? For that is the secret of our
financial panics. A uniform amount
is the only just system. "But this
'flat money' would ruin values." Let's
deal with facts. It was issued under
war necessity. Values were fixed by
it, and any sudden variation in its
amount is unjust to a large majority of
the people. Let every patriot and phil-
anthropist raise his voice against this
proposed renewal of legislation for the
benefit of the few at the expense of the
many. No more banks, no more bonds,
no more tariff than absolutely neces-
sary, and that chiefly on luxuries.
"Farmers' Alliance!" What care I for
names! I have always advocated this
policy as a Democrat and most Demo-
crats favor it. Principles never change.
The man who sacrifices his principles
for party name is to be pitied. Our
duty demands obedience to principles.
The public good based on truth, justice
and mercy. Down with monopolies,
trusts—in money, manufactures or
trade. Free competition. The broad-
est liberty to individuals and commu-
nities consistent with public peace and
safety. And may the God of love,
mercy and righteousness, the God of
our fathers, guide the ship of state into
the harbor of safety: "the greatest good
to all."

G. W. F., SR., M. D.

Edmunds Defying the Lightning.

The Hon. George F. Edmunds was a
champion of Fraud in 1876, and it is
natural that he should be a champion
of Force now. In an interview in the
Washington Post he commends the
proposed gag rule, and thus defies pub-
lic opinion:
"What the country, with the information
that it gets from partisan newspapers of all
kinds, may think in respect to the propriety
of such a rule, is immaterial to me, in the
sense of affecting my conduct in doing what
I think is my duty in the promotion of the
general public interest. I am sure that the
country, when it understands the precise
scope and force of such a rule, that it means
that the representatives of the country have
the power to do what the country thinks
ought to be done one way or the other, after
every member of the minority shall have
had the opportunity to state his views, will
be much more likely to watch the in-
terests of people and State in the Senate have
done a wise and right thing."

There was an election in Mr.
Edmunds's State on Sept. 2 last. The
Republican candidate for Governor
was elected, but by a majority 50 per
cent. smaller than the Republican ma-
jority in 1888. In the popular branch
of the Legislature the Democrats gain-
ed more than forty members. Such
was the verdict of the most hide-
bound Republican State upon the Re-
publican policy of suppressing debate
in the House of Representatives and
threatening forces against honest elec-
tions.

On Nov. 4 four New England States
joined the once solidly Republican
States of the West in protesting against
the party that fears debate.

Mr. Edmunds may be sure that the
country understands the precise scope
and force of the gag rule which has
been introduced for the benefit of the
Force bill. It must be a considerable
sacrifice for so strenuous an upholder
of the privileges and dignities of the
Senate as he has been, to support a
proposition to cut off the freedom of
debate in the Senate. It must require
considerable courage to defy public
opinion. If he and other advocates of
Force keep on, they may succeed in
making even Vermont a Democratic
State.—*New York Sun.*

Protection "Logic."

An embryo political economist has
been "trying his hand" on the Cana-
dian turkey aspect of the McKinley tar-
iff problem through the medium of a
Boston despatch to the *Tribune*. His
text was a telegram from Ottawa say-
ing that seventeen car-loads of turkeys
were on their way to Boston from the
former city, and that their total duties,
at the McKinley rate of five cents a
pound, would amount to \$15,000. A
Boston newspaper, presumably in the
pay of the Cobden Club, has put a
"big headline" over the telegram, de-
claring that the "New tariff added
\$15,000 to the cost of Boston turkeys." The
Tribune's correspondent cites the
opinions of a thoughtful poultry-dealer
to show the "absurdity" of this head-
line. The dealer's first position is that
"turkeys will not be a cent higher be-
cause of the duty on Canadian poultry,"
for the reason that the "\$15,000 of du-
ties will not be paid by the consumer.
The birds will come upon the street at
the usual price, but the Canadian farm-
ers lose five cents per pound upon their
birds. The \$15,000 comes out of them." Without pausing to explain how it
"comes out of them," the dealer goes
on to say:

The duty of five cents per pound on Cana-
dian poultry is one of the best things that
ever happened to New England. The Cana-
dians will send no more poultry here,
and there is nothing to prevent our farmers
raising poultry at a profit again in New En-
gland. The whole thing is as simple as can
be. Instead of the Canadians making us pay
\$15,000 more for their poultry, as is falsely
asserted, they save in fact, paying our Gov-
ernment \$15,000 for the privilege of selling
poultry here. That, however, is not profit-
able for them, and they had not intended to
send poultry here this year, nor will they
again.

The whole thing is indeed "as simple
as can be," and the dealer makes all
further elucidation of the problem un-
necessary when he says that the stop-
ping of the importation of Canadian
poultry will enable New England
farmers to raise "poultry at a profit
again." That means that they will
get a higher price for it, does it not?
It means also that the consumer, and
not the Canadian farmers, will pay the
five cents per pound duty in the end,
does it not? Else of what use is the
duty?—*New York Post.*

Those Resolutions.

With the perennial faith in himself
which is one of the best things that
of his qualities, civilized man will begin
again during the next few days to tabu-
late his individual schemes of reform,
these to take effect as binding on the
first of January. The universal ad-
herence now given in to this semi-
superstitious observance has frequent-
ly been commented on. So universal
is it that the earlier weeks of January
are safe to be reckoned with an ameliora-
tion of human conditions and human
nature almost equal to a toy millen-
nium.

A good deal of argument can be got
out of the question whether New Year's
resolutions are worth taking. On the
one hand you have the temporary ben-
efit. On the other, the moral deteri-
oration resulting from the breaking of a
pledge. Naturally the detritus accumu-
lates in the course of years, and some-
times the pile of broken resolutions is
close up the wall that a man over fifty
may be scarcely able to keep his floor
over breakfast. To be sure his chil-
dren never expect him to. But that is
another matter. On the whole it would
seem a questionable gain for a young
man to save a week's tobacco money in
sticking to a promise which will de-
posit a moral rust on his spirit when
he dishonors it. But there is so much
warm and elevating pleasure in amend-
ing one's self by the almanac that no
one cares to press the caution.

Happy were it for the individual if,
in the chronological order of his of-
fenses, the worst should be committed
during a short period immediately pre-
ceding the important day of self-regen-
eration. Then, still shocked by the
recollection of one's sins, he would be
more likely to select his resolutions, and
more likely to adhere to them. The
moment the minor errors of the
average man's ways—these, especially
if they are expensive errors, being
what the average man always likes to
cut off with a resolution. One severe
difficulty arising from a real transgres-
sion the day after Christmas would
operate much more efficiently on him
than a dozen of cigar bills. A darling
sin is much more likely to watch its
opportunity, however, and slip through
easily during the summer months, when
the transgressor is more or less safe
from observation.

There many experts in New Year's
resolutions—men who know to an hour
how long a temperance pledge will
stand unbroken, whether a resolution
against frugal temper will hold until
February, what is the common dura-
tion of diaries, etcetera, and epicures
have also been noted, who vary their
resolutions from year to year, on a
principle of rotation, which brings out
their most delicate flavors. But the
average man rarely inquires into the
mysteries of the subject. He goes at
his faults, or a select half dozen of them
with a pair of his wife's scissors, and
shears them off close to the ground.
Being weak, they are all in full growth
again by February 1.—*Philadelphia*
Times.

To the Tax-Payers of Iron County.

All those who are in arrears for taxes for
1890 must pay the same immediately. If not
paid at once I will be compelled to collect
the same by seizure and sale of property,
which will be unpleasant for me and ex-
pensive for you. As this is my last year in office,
I am forced to do this. Please take notice.
S. E. BURFORD, Coll. Iron Co., Mo.

Go to Payton Martin's Livery Stable for
Buggies, Hacks, and for accommodation
for Picnic excursions. New rigs and good
horses.

**Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.**